

THE PILOT.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1851.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

We have been requested to state, that Divine Service will be held in the Presbyterian church, in Plymouth, by the Rev. Messrs. HARTING and HENNER, (Baptist Ministers,) commencing on Friday evening next—to be repeated on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, and concluded on Sabbath evening. Other Ministers from abroad, are expected to be present. April 23, 1851.

Sentinel vs. Statesman.

Without stopping to inquire who is right or who is wrong in the quarrel between the Sentinel and the Statesman, we must say it is ill-timed, at least, and believe, with many others, that its effect upon our party may yet prove disastrous. Each of the parties, no doubt, feel aggrieved at the conduct of the other, but is this a fitting time, now, almost on the eve of an election pregnant with results so vital to the success of our party, for men who have borne aloft our banner, "in sunshine and in storm,"—now, when the political enemy is almost at the door—to prostrate their columns to bitter personal attacks on each other, and jeopardize the Democratic Cause, that their own private griefs may reach the ear of the people? Both papers have their influence—that influence, undivided, we trust, will at once be wielded for the advancement of Democracy alone. Dr. Ellis and Mr. Brown have both been able and faithful champions in our party; their talents and experience are as much needed now as ever.

Our duty as a Democrat has led us to enter the matter. In view of all the circumstances, we hope these old soldiers of Democracy will at once forget and forgive—and devote their time and talents to the advancement of their party, as boldly and as fearlessly as they have done in days gone by.

The Murder in Fulton Co.

The father of the young man charged with the late murder in Fulton county, is also under arrest. The son confesses now that he murdered his uncle in the hope of getting the property, immediately, that he expected—and that his father urged him to do so. Both were arraigned before the Court, last week, in Rochester, but their trial was postponed until the next term.

Our Agent at Rochester.

Mr. J. J. SHRYOCK Rochester, Fulton co., Ia., is authorized by us to receipt for payments on account of the Rochester Republican or Plymouth Pilot.

Apology.

Those who are good at making apologies, it is said, "are good for little else." We admit it—but must ask to be excused for apologizing for the infelicities of a paper we printed on last week. We are compelled to use it, but have no choice.

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MONTHLY MISCELLANY—for April.—This valuable Periodical is on our table. We are glad to notice among the able Contributors engaged to enrich the columns of the "Miscellany" that the literary claims of Western writers have not been overlooked.

The Miscellany appears to be rapidly growing in public favor. Ten thousand copies are issued monthly. We are pleased to see that the sickly love tales and other trashy foolery, that we find in some Magazines, are discarded in the Miscellany. Subjects of great interests are ably discussed in the No. before us.

Success to the Miscellany. It richly deserves it. Published, monthly, by Beecher & Quincy, Detroit: \$1 per annum—reduction to clubs.

C. S. SMITH, Agent, Plymouth, Ia.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK—for May—has been received. The Engravings are superb—the Reading matter, if possible, more interesting than usual. We thought sometime ago, that friend Godey had reached the "top-notch," in Magazine publication, but his monthly displays of interesting literature and beauties of the Fine Arts, convince us he is still aiming to excel.

Subscription—\$3 per annum. After June 30th, the postage on the Lady's Book will only be 2 cents for 500 miles; 4 cents for 1500 miles. By subscribing directly to the Publisher in Philadelphia, the Book will be received two weeks earlier than when ordered by the Dealers.

EDWARDS' WORK ON THE UNDERSTANDING.

Our fellow-townsmen, E. E. Edwards, is turning out some tip-top work from his Boot and Shoe Establishment. Others in his line may do up work as well, but we have tried Mr. Edwards' and know it to be first rate. With his crack workmen—neat fits—and good materials, Edwards is bound to please his customers.

All a-board for the May Ball! The management of the affair is in the right hands, and is progressing finely.

Wheat in our vicinity, looks remarkably well. In other States, generally speaking, an abundant yield is now anticipated.

The Poughkeepsie Eagle says that a number of cases of poison have occurred in that neighborhood, caused by some kind of substance used in giving the yellow color to cheese.

Gen. Hinton, charged with robbing the mail in Ohio, has forfeited his bail, and left for parts unknown.

It is said that the Canadian Government will close the Welland canal against American vessels.

Live sheep are now shipped from Oregon to California; both places are well adapted to raising them.

Dr. Smith is succeeding finely in the culture of Tea in S. C.

Mr. Meredith, formerly publisher of a paper in Wayne co., in this State, has returned home from California, with a "pocket full of rocks."

Jenny Lind will not visit any of the Lake cities, owing to her engagements at the East.

Court will commence on the second Monday in May, next.

Town subscribers wishing to have the Pilot left by the Carrier, will please notify us.

A large fire occurred in Broadway, N. York, on the 11th inst. Loss \$300,000.

The people of Fountain county have determined, by vote, that Covington shall be the county site.

Twenty-eight counties in Pennsylvania, have declared Gen. Cass their first choice for the Presidency.

There is a rumor that a dissolution of the Cabinet will shortly take place.

Gen. Brady, of Detroit, died a few days since from injuries received by being thrown from his carriage. Gen. B. was a brave soldier, and was one of the oldest officers on the Army list.

We learn from the Pittsburg Advocate, that the suit for church property against the Methodist Church, north, by the Methodist Church, south, will probably be tried in April, at Pittsburg.

The Baltimore Sun states that a new postal arrangement has been made between the U. S. and Canada. The postage to and from each country, is to be five cents on each letter not exceeding half an ounce. The arrangement will go into operation at an early day.

A number of lottery dealers have been sent to jail in Boston. Some of these "gents" have held a high position among the businessmen of Boston.

The Madison (Ia.) Tribune states that five large jobbing establishments in that city, will do a business this year which will fall but little short of \$1,000,000.

GEN. CASS' SPEECH.

Delivered on Friday night, 14th ult., at Tammany Hall, New York.

After repeated calls upon him, he made his appearance on the rostrum, and in a joking manner, commenced his remarks by saying that if those assembled had heard as much as he had they would not be desirous of hearing any more. I did not come here said he, for the purpose of making a speech; I came from a place where there were more words than actions—more addresses delivered than there were services rendered to the country; but I cannot help expressing my satisfaction at finding myself within the time-honored walls of old Tammany, which has witnessed so many displays of American patriotism by the noble Democracy of New York, who have so often rallied to the defence of their country, when that country was in peril. Yes, my fellow citizens, for forty years I have known you; I have known you in the good old times of Daniel Tompkins, and the same spirit which animated him and his competitors during the war with England, animated you in the crisis through which the country has recently passed; and a crisis as it never passed through before, I am very much obliged to the Chairman for the flattering manner in which he has spoken of my humble service in the National Legislature. But I deserve no credit for what I have done; I claim no credit, none for Congress. It was not the American Congress that saved the country it never would have been saved by Congress. It was the voice of the people of North, South, East and West, borne on every breeze which saved it and before which disunion quailed. (Applause.) Touch the Union fellow citizens and you touch a coal of fire in the heart of every Democrat. (Applause.) It lives and will live for the good it has done and is doing, and under the providence of God, for the good which I trust it is destined to do. (Tremendous applause.) Fellow citizens, we have passed through a terrible crisis. I may say, we are passing through it; for, although the danger is diminished, it is not over. It would be wrong to say there are not sections of the country which entertain designs unfavorable to the Union; but I trust such a calamity as is threatened will be averted—I believe it will be. But here we are—the sun never shone on a country so happy as this—where so little is taken from the bread of labor—where the government is instituted by all—for the good of all—where there is no oppression—where every man is as free as the air which he breathes, and where there is liberty and prosperity offered to every man. (Applause.) Compare this country with those of the old world. Look at the oppression which prevails there. See the down trodden condition of humanity there. Now, what puts us in this happy condition?—North and South united to achieve and to maintain our independence, which is the boast of the world; and the blood of both sections was shed in maintaining the flag of the Union. (Applause.) Now, what has led to the unfortunate state of feeling which at present prevails? Why is it that so many of our countrymen are threatening to leave the confederacy? There must be a cause for this. It is useless to conceal that the South has been injured. I say it boldly and without hesitation. (Applause.) We have vilified them and their institutions—we have not acted towards them as we ought to have acted—we have not carried out towards them the constitution in its true spirit. We allow foreign travelling emissaries and domestic traitors to preach doctrines, which, if they prevail, are sure to destroy this government—as surely as the sun rises in the east and goes down in the west. And these foreign missionaries have found advocates in this country. Now, reverse the case, and you will find, that if one of our citizens went to England and dilated publicly there on the wrongs of down trodden Ireland, he would be on his way to Botany Bay in less than a week. (Applause.) Yet those impudent foreigners come here and tell you that they are in the possession of a natural right which they are prevented exercising. There is nothing equal to this malevolence but its impudence. But we have adopted a series of measures, which are termed the compromise—(applause)—which in my opinion, should be satisfactory to the North, the South, the East and the West. It is a common platform on which all Americans can meet, and should meet, there to agree to protect and defend the institutions of their country. What in God's name, could we gain by the destruction of this powerful government?—It is the world's best hope, ay, it is the beacon of light, of freedom shining over the dark and troubled ocean, and inviting the nations of the earth to a heaven of rest and security. (Voiciferous applause.) Destroy this confederacy, and liberty is destroyed with it forever. I trust therefore, that the American people will arise in their might, and rebuke all attempts of dissolution. It all depends on you—it all depends on the American people. If true to themselves, there is no danger of the American republic. I am sure they will be, and I am glad to hear this assurance come from Tammany Hall, the heart and centre of American Democracy. Your voice will resound throughout the country; ay, and you have already entitled yourselves to the gratitude of the country, by your endeavors to stem the tide of dissolution which set in another country. And in this place, so much sanctified by the principles of Democracy, let me say that it is not we alone who are true to our country. There is a portion

of another party who are just as true to it as we are. Men of the whig party have come forward and placed themselves in the breach and fought manfully for the constitution and union of the country. (Voiciferous applause.) Let us do them justice.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

TWENTY DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NO ELECTION FOR SENATOR.

LYNCH LAW—ONE MAN HUNG!

By the arrival of the Georgia, we have files of the Panama Star and the Echo of the 25th of March. Three of the murderers of the passengers on the boat on the Chagres had been tried and sentenced to be shot. The Captain of the band of robbers who attacked the train of Howland & Aspinwall, was also under sentence of death. W. Hance, who murdered his brother-in-law, is in jail, awaiting his trial.

The construction of the railroad was steadily progressing.

CALIFORNIA.

The Legislature had adjourned, after 144 ineffectual attempts to elect a Senator.

A man shot—the Murderer hung!

Frederick J. Roe, a gambler, shot a Mr. Myers, in a gambling house, on the 27th of Feb. Roe, and three or four of his companions, were beating a miner, when Myers, in passing, told them to "show fair play," and upbraided them for all jumping on one man. Roe cursed him, and while Myers was going off, the former drew his revolver, and inflicted a mortal wound on Myers, who lived but a few hours. A scene of great excitement followed. Roe was placed in jail, and a jury, under the Lynch law, was forthwith empaneled. The authorities used their utmost efforts to maintain the supremacy of the laws, but in vain. After the examination of witnesses, both for and against the prisoner, the room was closed for the jury to deliberate. Loud cries of "Vengeance on the prisoner," were now heard.

The jury found the prisoner guilty. This, for a short time, appeared to quiet the mob. The excitement, in a short time, again became uncontrollable. It was immediately put to vote that Roe should be hanged, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Rightmire said, the verdict had been rendered. He considered it the duty of all good citizens to see that it was carried out. He was ready, for his part, the prisoner ought to be hanged, d—m him. (Voiciferous applause.)

The crowd then voted that Mr. Rightmire should act as Marshal, and see that the verdict should be carried out.

Storming the Jail. Having been repulsed in the first attempt to force the doors of the jail, the crowd pulled up an awning post close by, and with a battering ram, attacked the door, which very soon yielded. Deputy Sheriff Harris held the crowd at bay for some time, but was forced out of the way, and the mass rushed in. The prisoner, Roe, was in the inner cell, chained to a post. After a long delay the chain was severed, and he was then seized and hurried up stairs and along the street, to the place of execution.

Several ministers were in attendance on the prisoner. He stated that he had done the act in a moment of passion, and that he had nothing to say for himself. His features were care-worn, and he seemed entirely prostrated.

He gave his name as Frederick J. Roe, was twenty years of age—and was born in England, where his mother and sisters now reside.

A rope was then provided, and the prisoner furnished with a glass of water, a deep silence now pervaded the vast crowd present. The prisoner had to be lifted from the platform—the rope was adjusted—and at half past nine o'clock, at night, he was launched into eternity.

Myers, who was killed, was from Calumet, O.—a blacksmith by trade, and an industrious and quiet citizen. He has left a wife and four children.

The steamer Clara was destroyed by fire at Sacramento, on the 4th of March; several lives were lost.

Lumps of Magnesia have been found in Grass valley, and on being analyzed were discovered to possess 2 cents to the pound of pure gold.

New diggings have been discovered on Scott and Klamath rivers, and yield abundantly.

Crushing machines are being extensively used in California, and have proved highly valuable in separating the quartz from the gold. The yield from this source is expected to be very large. Two small steamers are engaged in dredging the Yuba river, and so far have been quite successful.

New mines have been discovered in the neighborhood of Monterey, Los Angeles, and San Diego, which are said to be very productive.

The California News says: Business still continues dull. The arrivals of foreign shipping have fallen off largely within the past fortnight. The miners are doing well throughout the State, and largely increased amounts of gold are expected to be taken out during the coming season. We have as yet very little rain in St. Francisco, although the interior has been rather more favored in this respect.

The Placer Times says:

In all the dry diggings, where there is

water, the miners are doing pretty well. It is our firm conviction, that more gold will be taken out of this State this summer than ever before known in California.

A correspondent of the Times, under date of Feb. 22, says, in speaking of the mines near Senora,

"The plains and gulches seem to be inexhaustible; and through every hill and mountain run veins of incalculable wealth, lying perdu and unmolested, until legality of possession shall bring capital and machinery, that will lay bare the mighty treasures of this wonderful land."

Agriculture, which has hitherto been subordinate in our State, now bids fair now to assume its proper position in relation to a wealthy and prosperous community. The valleys are being settled rapidly by industrious and energetic farmers. The prospects for an abundant yield of every description of produce were excellent, but the long continued drought leads many to believe that the crops will be a total failure. As evidence of the fertility of the soil and forwardness of the climate, it is stated that the barley near San Francisco, on the 1st of March, was 10 inches high, and new potatoes were dug at the same date.

A number of bootblacks are congregated in front of the San Francisco hotel. One of them sports a \$500 diamond ring on his forefinger.

Vallejo has been decided on as the future seat of government.

The city indebtedness of Sacramento, is about \$400,000.

The total debt of California, exclusive of the war debt, is \$472,202, to which may be added \$300,000 to pay the expenses of the Legislature.

The Sons of Temperance at San Francisco turned out in respectable numbers on Washington's birth-day.

Charles Hazen, the second engineer of the steamer Clara, fell overboard, and was drowned.

Messrs. Stillwell, Prentice and Evans have a singularly formed lump of gold, weighing 51 ounces, which one of the firm intends exhibiting at the world's fair.

The San Jose Balance says:

A great many persons have left the mines and come here to engage in agricultural pursuits. A large number of farms, from 10 to 150 acres, have been put into cultivation. Barley, onions and potatoes are the staple productions.

The Next Legislature.

In the event of the adoption of the new constitution, which we presume may be regarded as a fixed fact, the next session of the legislature will be the most important of any that has been held for many years: The duties devolving upon it, in adapting the laws to the new organic code, will be one of the most arduous and responsible character, amounting nearly to an entire revision. The single feature of biennial sessions, will require a vast amount of care and labor in adapting the law thereto. In connection with this matter must be an entire revision of the revenue system. Uniform laws must also be enacted. Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace and constables; For the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors; Regulating the practice in courts of justice; Providing for changing the venue in civil and criminal cases; Granting divorces; Changing the names of persons; For laying out, opening and working on highways, and for the election or appointment of supervisors; Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public squares; Summoning and empanneling grand and petit juries, and providing for their compensation; Regulating county and township business; Regulating the election of county and township officers and their compensation. For the assessment and collection of taxes for state, county, township or road purposes;

Providing for supporting common schools, and for the preservation of school funds;

In relation to fees or salaries;

In relation to interest on money;

Providing for opening and conducting elections of state, county, township or school officers and designating the places of voting;

Providing for the sale of real estate belonging to minors or other persons laboring under legal disabilities, by executors, administrators, guardians or trustees.

The importance of selecting an able, efficient, experienced and practical legislature will be obvious to every one, and we urge it with earnestness upon all parties, to endeavor to secure such a result.

If the best men in the ranks on both sides are selected as candidates, we shall have a body of men of whom the State may be proud.—Ind. Statesman.

WHITE RIVER NAVIGATION.—A bill passed the late Indiana Legislature, incorporating a company to make White River navigable for steam boats, and giving to said company the exclusive right to navigate it for 20 years. The company is organized; and their engineer has surveyed and reported favorably. They propose to effect the object by erecting side dams at the different shoals, so as to turn the current of the river to one side. It will not be long until steamboats will be seen puffing through the interior of Indiana on White River, and discharging freight at Indianapolis.

The Wheat Crop.

From various portions of this State and some other States, we have seen notices that the growing wheat looks remarkably fine. If this is the case throughout the grain growing section of the country, an abundant harvest is almost certain, unless blasted in filling. When wheat is well set and forward in the spring, before the ground becomes dry, the luxuriant growth protects it in a great measure from the effects of drought. The effects of an abundant harvest throughout the country on its general prosperity, is underrated by many. It is true that a short crop ensures high prices, but the consequence is the farmers have but little to sell, and there is nothing to export. Hence trade languishes and no person is benefited. When the harvest is abundant, farmers have a large surplus, and although the price may be low, yet the great quantities sold, bring to their coffers a large amount of money, whereas, if the surplus is small the cash returns are comparatively small also, and the entire crop being consumed in the country, there is nothing to draw against in foreign countries to balance trade. The cost of living being advanced, the price of labor must be, else the laborers and their families suffer to the extent of the difference. But in this country there is another large class whose importance is underrated by many. Merchants through whose business hundreds of thousands are employed and supported.

Were it not for this class we would have no use for ships, steamboats, railroads, and canals, consequently the vast number engaged in the construction, repairs, and working of these would be forced to turn producers instead of consumers. There is scarce a doubt but there are more persons employed through the agency of mercantile pursuits than in all the branches of manufacture together, which are but remotely connected with them.

Agriculture, commerce, and manufactures are so intimately connected, that the one cannot flourish while the other is depressed. It is true that the two former may be prosperous and some branches of the latter not, but other branches will be stimulated to unusual activity. In this country agriculture is the basis of all prosperity, and when harvests are abundant every other branch of business will be stimulated. This is illustrated by comparing the condition of this State last year with its condition now. The harvest preceding the last was short, and the consequence was depression of business and scarcity of money throughout the year. The last harvest was abundant—business revived, the hum of industry and improvement was heard on every hand, and money became plenty, although the average prices of produce were lower.—Cin. Commercial.

A GREAT MAN.—George Lippard in his new work called the Nazarine, thus speaks of President Jackson:—

"HE WAS A MAN! Well, I remember the day I waited upon him. He sat there in his arm chair—I can see the old warrior's face with its snow white hair even now. We told him of the public distress—the manufacturers ruined, the eagles shrouded in crape which were borne at the head of twenty thousand men into Independence Square. He heard us all. We begged him to leave the depositions where they were; to uphold the GREAT BANK in Philadelphia. Still he did not say a word. At last one of our members more fiery than the rest, intimated that if the Bank was crushed, a rebellion might follow. The old man rose—I can see him yet. 'Come!' he shouted in a voice of thunder, as his clenched right hand was above his white hairs—'Come with bayonets in your hands instead of petitions; surround the White House with your legions—I am ready for you all! By the eternal! With the people at my back, whom your gold can neither buy nor awe, I will swing you up around the Capitol, each rebel of you—on a gibbet high as Haman's.'"

"When I think," says the author, "of that ONE MAN standing there at Washington, battling with all the powers of Bank and Panic combined, betrayed by those in whom he trusted, assailed by all that the snake of malice could hiss or the fiend of falsehood howl—when I think of that one man placing his back against the rock, and folding his arms for the blow, while he uttered his awful vow, 'By the eternal! I will not sweeten one inch from the course I have chosen!'—I must confess that the records of Greece and Rome—nay the proudest days of Cromwell or Napoleon cannot furnish an instance of a will like that of ANDREW JACKSON, when he placed life and soul and fame on the hazard of a die for the PEOPLE'S WELFARE."

HO FOR NEW YORK.—The N. Y. Tribune says the construction of the Erie Railroad will be completed to Dunkirk by the 15th inst., and by the first of May the iron horse that quaffs the waters of the Hudson in the morning, will quaff the waters of the Lake at nightfall.

In anticipation of this the Directors of the company have made arrangements to check baggage through to Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

The day line will run through in 16 hours, night line in 19 hours; this will make the run from New York to Cleveland in 26 or 27 hours, to Detroit 36 hours, Cincinnati 40 hours, Chicago 48 to 50.

The trip from New York to Lafayette, by this route, can easily be made in three days and a half.—Lafayette Courier.